

IN

2. Unchaste.
If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shaksp. R. III.*
One could not devise a more proper hell for an impure spirit,
than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*
3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.
IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.
IMPU'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *impure*, French; *impuritas*, Lat. from
IMPU'RITY. *n. f.* *impure*.]
1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.
2. Act of unchastity.
The foul impurities that reigned among the monkish clergy.
Aberbury's Sermons.
3. Feculent admixture.
Cleansed the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the
impurities of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbutnot.*
To IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purpur*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make
red; to colour as with purple.
Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*
- IMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]
1. Chargeable upon any one.
That first sort of foolishness is imputable to them. *South.*
2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.
If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of
his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled
to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful
wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wife
imputable. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
- IMPU'TABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being
imputable.
'Tis necessary to the imputableness of an action, that it be
avoidable. *Norris.*
- IMPU'TATION. *n. f.* [from *impute*, Fr. from *imputare*.]
1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.
Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our imputation shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
If a son that is sent by his father about merchandize, do fall
into some lewd action, the imputation of his wickedness, by
your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shaksp. Lear.*
To use intellects and volitions in the infinite essence, as
hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous imputation is derogatory
to him, and arrogant in us. *Glauco. Scept.*
I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings
from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from
any imputation of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes of good.
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men
with the imputation of being near their master. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
3. Censure; reproach.
Whatever happens they also the least feel that scourge of
vulgar imputation, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*
Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless
imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*
Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty,
whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter.
Swift.
4. Hint; reflection.
Antonio is a good man.
—Have you heard any imputation to the contrary?
—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he
is sufficient. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
- IMPU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute.
To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [from *impute*, Fr. *impute*, Lat. *imputare*.]
1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes
good.
It was imputed to him for righteousness. *Re. iv. 22.*
Men in their innovations should follow the example of time,
which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived;
for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends
some, and pairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune,
and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, imputeth it
to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*
I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who imputed
it to folly. *Temple.*
Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*
This obscurity cannot be imputed to want of language in
so great a master of stile. *Locke.*
I have read a book imputed to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation
on parties. *Swift.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.
Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*
- IMPU'TER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.
IN. prep. [in, Latin.]
1. Noting the place where any thing is present.

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- In* school of love are all things taught we see;
There learn'd this maid of arms the iredul guise. *Fairfax.*
Is this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us in? *Daniel's Civil War.*
2. Noting the state present at any time.
The other is only by error and misconception named the ordinance
of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may
clearly appear to be so in every deed. *Hooker.*
Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shaksp.*
Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Danger before, and in, and after the act,
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*
However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use
at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined
by the preponderance, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both
sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in that as syllogism.
Locke.
In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed,
which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the bed. *Collier.*
God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most
cases, very consistent. *South's Sermons.*
None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of
those whom they had most abused. *Letter to Publ. of Duciad.*
 3. Noting the time.
When we would consider eternity a *parte ante*, what do we
but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in,
repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past, with a
prospect of proceeding in such addition with all the infinity of
numbers? *Locke.*
 4. Noting power.
To feed mens souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubb. Tale.*
 5. Noting proportion.
Let usury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and
let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*
I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least,
nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to
enter. *Swift.*
 6. Concerning.
I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this
argument forth, has said in it. *Locke.*
 7. For the sake. A solemn phrase.
Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryden.*
 8. Noting cause.
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
 9. In that. Because.
Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are
wife men, and christian men, some things; some things in that
they are men mislead, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*
He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into;
in that it is a thing of his own search, and against my will.
Shaksp. As you like it.
 10. *IN as much.* Since; seeing that.
Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures
do naturally, in as much as we might stay our doing of them
if we would. *Hooker.*
 - IN. adv.*
1. Within some place; not out.
How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable
person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust
degree of falsehood as to play in and out, and show tricks
with oaths, the sacred bonds which the conscience of man
can be bound with. *South's Sermons.*
I fear me, you'll be in 'till then. *Shaksp.*
 2. Engaged to any affair.
We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon:
We cannot shift being in; we must go on.
These pragmatical flies value themselves for being in at every
thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *Dryden.*
 3. Placed in some state.
Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shaksp.*
Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly in. *Pope.*
 4. Noting entrance.
Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve in the
meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp.*
He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?
—Let me see't, I'll in: I'll in: follow your friend's advice,
I'll in. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve
larger than could be introduced in at either of those holes.
Woodward on P. 15.

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5. Into any place.
Is it not more eligible to come in with a smooth gale, than
to be tossed at sea with a storm. *Collier.*
Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in. *Dryd. Georg.*
6. Close; home.
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of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push
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